Volume 7, No. 3 Fifth Month (May), 1917

Bulletin of Friends' Historical Society of Philadelphia

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Frontispiece, William Penn's Prayer for Philadelphia, 1694	
Three Notable Events of 1917	78
Account of Money Disposed of, out of Donations of English Friends, 1789-90	79
Samuel and Mary Bowne, of Flushing, and Their Friends, I	85
William Penn, Macaulay, and "Punch," with Illustration	91
Macaulay and the Friends — William Tallack	96
George Withy's Dream	97
John Bright on the Crimean War	98
Pennsylvania as Seen by an English Traveller, in 1765 — Lord Adam Gordon	99
Annual Meeting of Friends' Historical Society	101
Officers of Friends' Historical Society, 1917-1918	102
Books of Interest to Friends	103
Notes and Queries	108

NOTE.—The editor does not hold himself responsible for any statement made in contributed articles.

All communications for the BULLETIN should be addressed to Allen C. Thomas, Haverford, Pa.

All dues and subscriptions should be paid to Mary S. Allen, Secretary-Treasurer, 24 West Street, Media, Pa.

Subscriptions, $1.00 per annum. All members receive the BULLETIN free.

THREE NOTABLE EVENTS OF 1917.

Though the BULLETIN, as its full name implies, is intended to be devoted chiefly to records of the past, it seems altogether proper to record three events of 1917 which are likely to be followed by far-reaching results.

The first of these is the action of the Congress of the United States, at the request of President Wilson, in declaring that "the state of war . . . which has thus been thrust upon the United States [by the German Government] is hereby formally declared." The resolution, passed by the Senate, Fourth month 5th, was passed by the House of Representatives the next day (6th), and signed on the afternoon of the same day by President Wilson, thus officially beginning the war with Germany Fourth month 6th, 1917. It is not fitting, under present circumstances, to say more than to record this momentous action, and to express the earnest desire, which will be shared in by every member of the Friends' Historical Society, that the conflict may be brief, with a minimum of loss of life and of suffering.[1]

The second event is the great revolution in Russia, Third month 11th to 15th, 1917, overthrowing the autocratic government of the Tsar, giving freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from racial restrictions, and promising some kind of representative government to Russia; also practical autonomy to Finland and Poland. It is too soon yet to speak decidedly of the full success of the promised reforms, but there seems no reason to doubt the overthrow of autocratic rule in Russia for the future. This revolution is the severest blow autocratic rule has received

[1] It seems strange that war should have been declared by the United States on "Good Friday," the day set apart by the majority of Christians to commemorate the self-sacrifice for the sake of mankind by the Founder of Christianity. All the great nations the world over are now at war. In Europe, only Spain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Switzerland are neutral, scarcely at peace. In Asia, China alone is nominally at peace; in the western world only the Central American States and South America still hold aloof, though Brazil seems to be on the verge of war. And this in the twentieth century of the Christian era!

for a century, and would seem to be the beginning of the end of such rule in the world. Already the German Emperor promises great reforms "after the war."

The third event, not so momentous, not so far-reaching, or so spectacular as the others, is the advent of a woman on the floor of the National House of Representatives at Washington. The act of the people of Montana in choosing Jeannette Rankin to be one of their Representatives is a logical result of extending the suffrage to women. The experiment will be watched with deep interest, but with the rapid increase in granting the suffrage to women in the United States, and the conversion of the leaders of both parties in Great Britain to woman suffrage, it is likely that in another Congress several women will be found. Certainly the beginning of a movement fraught with great possibilities for good deserves mention.

DONATIONS OF ENGLISH FRIENDS, 1789-90.

An Account of money disposed of by the Committee of the Meeting for Sufferings in Philadelphia, out of the benevolent donation of Friends in England, so far as the same has yet been distributed. From 5th mo 2d 1789 to 11 mo 18th 1790.

Given to L. R. who hath been reduced to straitened circumstances in the course of the late troubles.	£20
To B. M. of Abington in Pennsylvania who suffered much loss & damage by the two contending armies in the time of the late commotion & is now reduc'd to straitned circumstances	20
To J. L. of Abington who sustain'd great loss & damage by the British & American Armies & Militia; the chief part of his Stock, Grain & Houshold goods being taken from him in the course of two or three months, himself & one Son imprisoned several weeks, & frequent seizures made of his property for Militia fines where by he is reduced to straitned circumstances & is also advanc'd in years	50

To J. C. of Abington, a young man who had just been married when he was plundered of nearly all his property by the contending Armies, & left in a very distressed situation — 30

To the Widow & Children of M. R——— In the time of the late troubles, this family who lived at a frontier settlement in Pennsylv[a]. was broken up, nearly the whole of their moveable property taken away, and the Master of the family unjustly imprisoned a long time; the Wife and Children were obliged to remove into an interior settlement where they were supported by their friends. M. being since deceas'd the Widow and Children became objects of benevolent care— — 50

To J. H. who with his family in the year 1779 was driven by the Indians from their habitation in Northampton County Pennsylv[a]. by which means he lost most of his moveable property and could not for several years with safety return to his place of abode; being much reduced in his circumstances. — 37 10

To S. P. & family of Northampton County alike circumstanced as the above case; having six small children when driven by the Indians from their habitation, whereby they were much reduced, and remain in a distressd condition for want of the necessaries of life. — 37 10

To W. P. late of York County Pennsylv[a]. who sustained heavy losses in the time of the War & is reduc'd to a low indigent state — 15

To B. C. of who was reduced to straitened circumstances by means of the late War. — 50

To R. P. whose house at Mountholly in New Jersey was broke open by some Soldiers of the British Army, and plundered of nearly all the portable property, working tools, & finish'd Wares, with a considerable stock of provisions, the feather beds being ripp'd up & the feathers thrown away; he also lost five valuable Indented servants. said R. with his wife and eight children were left with scarcely anything but the clothes they had on, and obliged to flee & shelter themselves in the neighbouring country; which with the loss of other property and subsequent inconveniences has reduced them to very neccessitous circumstances. 50

To In the year 1778 when the British Army was in Philad[a]. his Shop was broke open and robbed of a variety of valuable goods, being his principal dependance for supporting his family. A concern he held with his Brother in a Store in New Jersey was closed by receiving his share thereof in the old paper Currency formerly passing in these Governments but now of no value, of which he has on hand many hundred pounds. Being thus stripp'd of his property, added to the heavy loss sustained by the said currency he has for many years struggled under great difficulties & continues to be much pinched in his circumstances. 100

To T. P. of Berks County Pennsylv[a]. who was greatly stripp'd and impoverish'd thro' the ravages & spoiling of Goods arising from demands occasioned by the War & confusions; and having a Wife & eleven children it was with much difficulty he could raise sustenance for them, or procure bed-clothes to cover them in the cold Winter season. 50

To J. E. of New Jersey who has a Wife & eleven children seven of which are small. In the course of the late War he was for several years frequently much stripp'd of his property by the contending Armies & Militia. When his cattle were all taken from him, he borrowed money & purchased more, which were also soon taken away. He is an industrious valuable friend, but by many losses & pillages is reduced to very difficult & straitened circumstances. } 75

To Almost the whole of whose property amounting to several hundred pounds, was lost thro' the confusions & troubles which took place in the time of the late War; w^ch^ circumstance has so reduced the means she relied on for subsistence as to render her case difficult & pinching. } 100

To H. W. of New Jersey who sustained such damage in his property during the late War, as to be renderd scarcely capable of affording to his valuable Wife and numerous offspring a comfortable subsistence } 22

To The late troubles & commotions having tended to deprive him of that support which he had before relied on for the maintenance of his family, he is reduced to necessitous & pinching circumstances } 100

To T. M. who sustained losses of his property by the contending Armies and persons engaged in promoting the War, to a very considerable amount; and from easy circumstances became reduced to a state of indigence } 50

To A. S. widow of Shrewsbury New Jersey, about 76 years of Age. Her Sons having joined the British army after the death of their father, occasioned heavy losses to their mother the principal part of her stock, Cattle & provisions being taken from her; & lastly her plantation confiscated & sold; so that from a state of affluence she was reduced to one truly necessitous with a poor unhappy Daughter unable to support herself for want of common understanding. } 30

To A. E. of Shrewsbury, widow; whose late husband, (not in unity with friends) in the early part of the late war, went over to the British Army in New York, and being afterwards taken near his own house, was executed as a spy, tho' he was thought by many to be innocent of what was laid to his charge. The Widow was left with two Children quite destitute and has since been assisted by her Relations in the support of herself & family } 15

To E. F. of Shrewsbury who was grievously stript during the war, the whole of his Stock taken away, & he so reduced as to stand in real need of assistance. Friends of Shrewsbury in their acco^{t} of his sufferings, add, " He is a friend in good esteem, & we believe has been a faithful testimony bearer in his many trials } 15

To R. L. of Shrewsbury who suffered much during the War by fines & by a set of People who took from him without colour of Law under pretence of retaliation; he was also pillaged by another Banditti called Wood-Robbers. He being in distressed circumstances and in want of assistance to procure the necessaries of life; Friends of Shrewsbury afforded him some relief, yet his present difficulties are such as require further aid. } 25

To T. B. of Lancaster County Pennsylv[a]. a well approved minister, hath a Wife & several Children, but in low circumstances, having been a considerable sufferer by means of the War. 20

To Y. L. of Chester County Penns[a]. who was so reduced by means of the war, as to have neither horse nor cow left, & not able to buy, which still remains to be the case, that was it not for the kindness of sympathizing friends, himself & family would have suffered for want several years past and yet they are often closely tried being unwilling to apply to some friends who have already done much for them This friend has some bodily infirmities which renders him unable to labour much & his Wife has many years been so much afflicted with pain, that it's very difficult for her to help herself yet strives hard to do what she can with her needle and otherways, altho' unfit for business Some of their children are young, and others so circumstanced that they cannot render much assistance to their parents. 50

To T. D. of Northampton County Penns[a]. who is ancient & very low in the world, having sustained much loss of his property by the ravages & depredations of the American Army. 37 10

To L. J. an ancient Widow at Abington in Penns[a] who suffered much in her property by the ravages of the British Army when in that neighbourhood and for many years has had a heavy charge with a Daughter who is deprived of her reason, & requires much of her care & attention. 30

£1079 10

[Endorsed—

Abstract from the Acco: of the distribution of the Charitable Donation of Friends in Grt. Britain

Philad. 11 mo.: 30th 1790]

[Note.—This account has been kindly furnished by Norman Penney, of London.—Editor.]

SAMUEL AND MARY BOWNE, OF FLUSHNG, AND THEIR FRIENDS.[1]

"Samuel Bowne (1667-1745), the sixth child [and second son] of John and Hannah (Pheakes) Bowne, of Flushing, New York, was born in 1667. Of his early life we know nothing but what may be inferred from the character of his parents. He became a minister in the religious Society of Friends, and travelled as companion to Thomas Chalkley, Samuel Bownas [2] and others in the service of Truth."

Samuel Bowne married Mary Becket on 4th of 8th month, 1691, being then in his twenty-fourth year. Mary Becket is described as an English Lady who, it is claimed, crossed the Atlantic in 1682 in company with William Penn.[3] This tradition cannot be verified and how and when she came to Pennsylvania must be left at present unsolved.

"She was the daughter of Elinor Percy, of whom family tradition relates that she became from causes which are not mentioned, a ward in Chancery, and that while so situated, she was addressed by a [Captain] Becket, who persuaded her to contract a runaway marriage. In consequence of this act, which by law subjected Becket to severe penalties, he is said to have been obliged to fly the realm, and to have perished in one of the Continental wars." Such is the statement which the old people re-

---

[1] A sketch of John Bowne, of Flushing (1627-1673), written by the late Charles Yarnall, of Philadelphia, was published in the BULLETIN, Vol. II, pp. 44-67. The present paper is compiled and written from letters and notes left by the same Friend, and from other sources.

[2] "The next day we had a meeting at Oyster Bay. . . . Next day, Samuel Bowne being with us, we went to visit a young woman that was weak in body, but lay in a comfortable frame of mind." "Journal of Thomas Chalkley," London, 1818, p. 231. See also "Life, Travels, etc., of Samuel Bownas," 2d ed., London, 1761, pp. 67, 95, 108, 141.

[3] Her name does not appear in the list of passengers as given in H. M. Jenkins' "History of Philadelphia" (Philadelphia, 1895, pp. 78-80); nor is it found in Thompson Westcott's list "History of Philadelphia," *Sunday Dispatch*). The researches of these and other careful students have destroyed a number of traditions.

ported of the father of Mary Becket. Her mother seems to have become a Friend and subsequently married a Haydock, under which name we find her addressing her daughter. "However doubtful some parts of this account may be, that Mary Becket had some pretensions to rank and that there was some unusual circumstance connected with her birth and parentage is pretty certain. She seems to have possessed higher qualities, and to have greatly endeared herself to her friends."

It appears that her residence in this country had been with Phineas Pemberton[4] at the Falls of the Delaware in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

The following letter was written in the year and probably soon after the date of the marriage of Samuel and Mary Bowne:

PHINEAS AND PHEBE PEMBERTON TO MARY BOWNE.

21st day of (?) mo. 1691

Dear Mary

That parental love and care which we have had hitherto for thee has taken such deep root and impression upon our minds that we cannot forget thee—but much the contrary, very often have thee in dear remembrance and therefore speak often together concerning thee, as we have been even at this time before the writing hereof. Sometimes we have presentations of an expectation of seeing thee, in or about the house, about thy accustomed business; and often to meet thee in thy usual walks in the garden, or the grove or on the river's bank. But when duly considered it is not so! being only a presentation of what in the mind is desired, as accustomed, and as yet not weaned from, but by degrees may. Sometimes we call thee!—but thou art too far removed to give answer. Thy morning salutations, and constant inquiry of our welfare, ceases. Thy wonted care for our rest and repose fails. The evening farewells are now cut off, and the

[4] The common ancestor of the Pembertons of Pennsylvania. He and his family came over in the ship *Submission*, 1682.

benefit we have had in enjoying each other and congratulating on enjoying together is now taken away, so that the house and those therein, for the present are in solitariness, or loneliness in want of thee, sometimes a condoling or grieving together. But in this we are satisfied that we believe thy removal was for thy good. The Lord so disposed it, who is the wise disposer of all things, we acknowledge at his hand; and as we stand in faithfulness before him all things will be ordered for our good; and we therein though far remote from any [personal intercourse] shall enjoy [each other's] nearness and dearness as heretofore we have done, though not in that full manner. We can truly say we dearly love thee, our love being to thee as a child, thy love to us having been very engaging and thy deportment very submissive. Wherefore we are and believe we shall have no other cause but still to continue to be, very earnestly concerned for thy good every way. Let us sometimes hear from thee. Here are a few lines enclosed to thee from Abigail, they are of her own writing and inditing, therefore acept them so.[5]

Dear Mary! we know thou art sensible of the reality of our love, as we are of thine beyond what can be charactered forth, but as a farewell after thy departure that thou mayst know how things stand with us by reason thereof, have we written these lines and therefore bid thee farewell—farewell who are thy friends in endeared love

PHINEAS }
PHEBE } PEMBERTON.

[5] Abigail Pemberton, daughter of Phineas and Phebe Pemberton. She was one of the "infant children" on the voyage in 1682, and so was probably not over twelve in 1691. She married Stephen Jenkins in 1704. They settled in Abington Township, and their descendants founded the village of Jenkintown.

That this affection was reciprocated to the full is shown by the following letter:

MARY BOWNE TO PHINEAS PEMBERTON.
(From the Original.)

[Flushing] The 16th of ye [12· ?] mo 1691

Deare and well-beloved freinds Phineas and Pheby Pemberton.

The salutation of indeared [love] is unto you and all your deare children, and deare ffriends. Gorg [?] being here this day tould mee hee intended to go youre way a day or two hence, therefore I was not willing to let slip any opertunity whereby I might let you here of our wellfare the which I know you will be glad to here of as also it would be with comfort and refreshment to us to here often from you our deare freinds and also from others among you, as our deare freind Henry Baker and Thomas Jany [Janney] William Yardley and others to whom my love is with there famalys to William Biles and Jean [his wife], to Edther Cook and wife and John [Cook] and wife and to others that inquire of us. Wee are at present pritty well and I have for the most part been prity well, so hoping you are in the same with all your deare little ones whom I truly love and often think of with much tenderness, yea, you are very deare and near to mee deare freinds.

Please to let mee heare from you, I beg it from you. So I must rest with my and my deare, deare love to you our deare freinds once more who am youre [?] dutyful freind in that which is lasting.

MARY BOWNE.

ffather in law[6] desires to have his deare love to you all and intends to see you before it be long. My very deare love to Abegal.

This warm affection and close friendship between the Pembertons and Samuel and Mary Bowne was maintained for years. There is in the possession of the writer a collection of intimate

[6] John Bowne, of Flushing. It would appear from other letters that the young couple made their home with him.

letters covering the period 1691-1698 all of them showing the closest intimacy. "Let mee heer from you as often as you can, I beg it from you, but I shall come see you as soon as I can for I know I can not stay Long from you," says Mary Bowne (6th of 11 mo. 1691). On "Ye 30th day of 9 mo. 1692," Samuel Bowne writes from New York to excuse his "hast in parting" from Phineas Pemberton, whom he seems to have met somewhere, "in order to goe homeward because of my deare Wife for it [was] leate and ye evening was like to be cold." Another letter dated "Flushing ye 15 day—12 mo. 169⅔," is addressed to "Phineas & Phebe": "Dear and honourably esteemed friends to you is the salutation of our unfeigned Love though we remain far distent from you as outwardly, yet our harts are truly united unto you, and we often speake together concerning you & the great comfort it would administer to us if our residence was where we might enjoy your company often. Dear friends I shall return to give you a small account of A pleasent companion in whose company we now enjoy, On ye 29th day of 11 month my dear wife was delivered of a son, it being ye first day of the week. . . . Wee call his name Samuell. . . . Our very dear love to you and yours, fourther wee very kindly intreet of you yt your fatherly and Motherly care over us may still continue as hitherto it hath beene wh. indeed hath been as unto Children of your own . . . soe we bid you dearly farewell. all at present from your friends

SAMUEL & MERY BOWNE.

A few weeks later in a very affectionate letter, Mary Bowne writes concerning her child that she is "constraned to bring it up by hand; its prity quiat anights and has been all along." From another letter it would seem they had sought for a foster mother, for Samuel Bowne writes, "Wee can not as yet here of a negrow wentsch to be sold yt is likely."

Samuel and Mary Bowne were contemplating changing their place of residence, and the following letter refers to this possibility, as well as showing the closeness of the tie existing between the families:

Mary Bowne to Phineas and Phebe Pemberton.

(From the Original.)

Flushing 27th of the 4th mo [16]93

Honored

freinds P. P. Pemberton my deare Love saluuts you and yours. by these you may know that wee have Receved your letter of information and advice concerning that land at Darby and our coming there to settle, whereupon wee have took it into Consideration, and my husband intends to com within this two or three weeks at the Lest. I do not know but I shall com along with him to see you if I see that I can conveniantly Leve my bisinis the which I am prity much out of the way of at present and do not know when I shall be otherwise, soe that I think it will bee better for mee to come then not, tho our stay bee never so short, not that I am any way dissatisfied consarning Removing or Leving this place but much the contrary am Rather willing to in order to persuade [?] and promot the thing as far as I can whereupon my deare husband seems to incline more than ever. My deare freinds I am very glad to consider that we are Like to com nearer to you that wee may partake of your parantall advice and assistance, the which I know that nothing else will be more comfortable that I can think of, then the injoyment of that along with your company, tho I would Rather that it were nearer to you than we are Like to bee, that wee might injoy youre company more frequently for that I prize very much, you know it my deare freinds I think I have bee[n] Long anof [enough] in bondage and am glad to here of good hope of a Redemption out of it that is som comfort to mee. my deare freinds I shall not wait Long But I intend to com over along with my husband, for I have staid allmost as long as I can from thee deare Pheby, its now about a year since I saw thy face, the Lenth of which time maks my heart sad but I think to com and cheer it up agane. my deare freinds my little child grose well. . . . John Adames [?] is the Bearer hereof and hee alsoe thinks its best to com and see the place before a Conclusion. Soe I must take leve and bid farewell for a little while. I am your Child

M. Bowne.

My deare Love to all yours, to deare Abegale farewell at present M B.

My father Bowne was maryed yesterday to his yong Bride.[7]

This marriage was evidently a great trial to Samuel and Mary Bowne, as will appear from their letters, which, however, must be left to another number.

ALLEN C. THOMAS.

WILLIAM PENN, MACAULAY, AND "PUNCH."

In Macaulay's Diary under date of February 5, 1859, the following passage occurs:

"Then the Quakers, five in number. Never was there such a rout. They had absolutely nothing to say. Every charge against Penn came out as clear as any case at the Old Bailey. They had nothing to urge but what was true enough; that he looked worse in my 'History' than he would have looked on a general survey of his whole life. But that is not my fault. I wrote the history of four years during which he was exposed to great temptations; during which he was the favorite of a bad king, and an active solicitor in a most corrupt court. His character was injured by his associations. Ten years before, or ten years later, he would have made a much better figure. But was I to begin my book ten years earlier or ten years later for William Penn's sake? The Quakers were extremely civil. So was I. They complimented me on my courtesy and candor." Trevelyan's Life of Macaulay (American edition), Vol. 2, p. 220.

Soon after the interview thus described, there appeared in *Punch*,[1] the London comic weekly, a caricature, by John Leech, of the scene. (See reproduction.) The drawing is very cleverly done and deserves close inspection. After the fashion of some of

---

[7] This "yong Bride," his third wife, was Mary Cock. John Bowne died two years after the marriage, 10th Month [December] 20th, 1695, being about sixty-eight years of age.

[1] *Punch*, February 17, 1849, Vol. 16, p. 72.

the old masters, Leech combines three scenes in the same picture; first, the Friends composing the committee on their way to visit the historian; second, the interview itself; third, the return home of the committee.

The Friends are represented as driving to the residence of Macaulay in a "four-wheeler" cab. The faces of the men are smiling and confident, and a little dog runs joyously beside the vehicle. In the central division of the cut, Macaulay, with a determined countenance, is represented in his library, vanquishing his foes with a quill. The attitudes of the Friends, which are anything but dignified, indicate a complete rout. In the third division, the Friends are shown as driving off with despondent faces and attitudes, while the little dog is the picture of canine despondency. Leech has six or seven Friends, but Macaulay is right in saying five.

Leech's caricature is followed by twelve doggerel stanzas summing up the historian's charges and describing the "rout," and the return home. The following are specimens:

"Macaulay wrote a book,
In which if once you look,
You're fast as with a hook, for volumes two, two, two;
And this book shows William Penn
Behaving now and then
Like something 'twixt a donkey, and a 'do,' 'do,' 'do.'

. . . . . .

"So the Friends, extremely wroth
At this stain upon their cloth—
For Macaulay pledged his troth to the fact, fact, fact,
They filled a Clarence cab
With valiant men in drab,
And off to the Albany packed, packed, packed.

. . . . . .

"Then their batteries they let fly,
But Macaulay in reply,
At their heads he did shy such a hail, hail, hail;
From memory and from note,
Of reading and of rote,
There was naught he did not quote, fresh or stale, stale, stale.

"Pen versus Penn; or, The Quakers Non-Plussed."

"Not a single 'thee' or 'thou'
Could they put in, I vow,
But he countered, where and how they scarce knew, knew, knew;
Till faint and flabbergast,
They backed—backed—and at last
Unquakerishly fast down stairs they flew, flew, flew!

"And, sad as their own drab,
Mounted ruefully their cab,
By the gift of the gab overborne, borne, borne;
And, all Piccadilly thro',
In their faces plain to view,
Was 'Lo! we went for wool and came back shorn, shorn, shorn.'"

Such is Macaulay's account and such the caricature and its accompanying verses. Neither is a true statement of the facts.

The writer of the present paper is able to give an account of the other side—that of the Friends—from notes, taken down at the time, of a conversation in 1885 with the last surviving member of the little group who visited the historian.

First, as to the caricature. The committee did not go in a cab, but some of them in Samuel Gurney's elegant equipage with coachman and footmen in livery, while the others went in a private carriage almost equally fine. Macaulay was visited in his apartments, Carlton House Chambers. The verses are so clearly a caricature it is needless to dwell on them.

The Friends who made this call were Samuel Gurney, Senior, the rich banker, Josiah Forster, George Stacey, John Hodgkin (the grandfather of Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin of our day), one of the ablest English lawyers of his time, and Joseph Bevan Braithwaite, who was the youngest of the group. All the Friends were prominent members of the Society.

Macaulay was not visited for discussion or argument, but to ask him for his proofs and authorities. With the exception of some attempt to argue on the part of Josiah Forster,[2] who was not supported by the others, there was no discussion at all. Macaulay gave them references, some of which were unfamiliar,

[2] This is doubtless the foundation for Macaulay's claim of a rout.

and then the deputation left. There was no "rout" or anything like it. Macaulay either entirely misunderstood the object of the visit, or wilfully misstated the facts. Far from being "civil" he was extremely rude, treating the Friends with contempt.

Immediately after this interview, William E. Forster, nephew of Josiah Forster, and who, in later years, became the well-known English statesman, went over Macaulay's authorities, carefully explored other sources of information, and in a short time issued his pamphlet in defense of Penn, shattering the evidences upon which Macaulay relied.

While Penn's character has been successfully vindicated by Forster, Paget, Hepworth Dixon, Janney, and others, it must be acknowledged that Penn did lay himself open to suspicion. He was a poor judge of character, was faithful to his friends, and was also of such a kindly disposition that he always wished to assist the needy and unfortunate, and so was not unfrequently deceived. William Penn was never held in higher esteem than today, while Macaulay's character as a trustworthy historian is gone, though from the charm and clearness of his style his "History" has many readers, who from time to time have to be warned to look with suspicion upon him as an authority on many matters of fact, especially those where his prejudices are concerned.

Though Macaulay professed to have routed his visitors, it is quite evident that he was influenced by the various defenses of Penn which appeared in his lifetime. This is shown by the striking changes he silently made in the Indexes to his History in later editions. Most of the slighting and contemptuous epithets are omitted, and the tone of the references is quite different from that of the first edition. It is true that the text stands unaltered, but the changes in the Index would seem to imply that similar changes would have been made in the text had Macaulay lived to revise his works.[3]

W. Hepworth Dixon points out a number of Macaulay's changes in the revised indexes; a few examples are here given.

[3] Trevelyan's note to the interview hardly gives a fair impression, for he says, "In my uncle's papers there can be found no trace of his ever having changed his mind on the merits of the question."

"The first index refers to his 'scandalous Jacobitism'; the amended index drops the expression altogether. The first index speaks of 'his falsehood'; the second says only, 'held to bail'; 'Penn charged with treasonable conduct' becomes 'informed against by Preston'; in the first index 'Penn conceals himself'; in the amended index the entry is omitted. So again entries, 'Penn escapes to France,' 'returns to England and renews his plots' are omitted altogether. Again in his volume 5, though Penn was still before the public eye there are no sneers or charges brought against him.

It certainly seems strange that Macaulay's History should have been recently re-issued in handsome form, finely illustrated (1913-1915) without notes or comments. (See BULLETIN, Vol. VI, p. 29.)

It should be stated that William Penn was not the only person Macaulay sinned against. Paget brings four other charges of unfair treatment, perhaps equally strong. They are his treatment of the Duke of Marlborough; the Massacre of Glencoe; the Highlands of Scotland; and Viscount Dundee. The reasons for Macaulay's unfairness are chiefly two; first his strong prejudices, which made him slow, if not unable, to see any good in those he disliked; second, his marvellous memory to which he trusted far more than any historian should.

It will not be out of place to conclude with two recent notices of Macaulay's works. First, Sir Leslie Stephen, in the Dictionary of National Biography, in his article on Macaulay, who writes, "In spite of his wide reading, he [Macaulay] has often constructed pictures from trifling hints, and a picture once constructed, became a settled fact. Closer examination often shows a singular audacity in outrunning tangible evidence, when he has to deal with a hateful person, a James II, a Marlborough, or an Impey; and he is too much in love with the picturesque to lower his coloring to the reality." (Vol. 34, 417.) Second, Sir Adolphus W. Ward, in the Cambridge History of English Literature, who writes, "This way [Macaulay's] of dealing with evidence is conspicuously misleading in his accounts of Marlborough and Penn, each of which, as a whole, must be set down as a grave misrepresentation, even if particular objections, such as the con-

fusion of George Penne with William Penn, may be held not to be absolutely proved." (Vol. 14, 71.) [4]

MACAULAY AND THE FRIENDS.

It has often been a matter of surprise that the historian who was connected with Friends on his mother's side, and whose father, Zachary Macaulay, was so actively associated with many members of that Society in philanthropic efforts, should have displayed in his works a bitter hostility to a body whom he was thus peculiarly bound to do justice to.

But the real secret of his sneers and misrepresentations lies in the fact of his having been once rejected from the representation of Edinburgh in Parliament, mainly through the powerful influence of some Friends there, who turned the scale against him in the election, because some of his political votes or sentiments were very contrary to their own opinions. After this he took opportunities of retaliation, by inserting in his works charges derogatory to the Society.

This has long been a well-understood reason amongst Friends; but it is by no means so generally known that he has himself acknowledged that his personal feelings were the cause of these attacks. But I was informed by a highly respectable citizen of Philadelphia, Thomas Kimber, Jr., who is a member of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, and a managing director of one of the chief railways in Pennsylvania, that during a visit which he made to England a few years ago, he breakfasted one day with Macaulay, and in the course of conversation remarked, "We Pennsylvanians do not consider that you have done justice in your

[4] The following are the most important authorities in regard to the defence of William Penn: W. E. Forster, *William Penn and T. B. Macaulay*, etc., London, 1849, rev. ed., Philadelphia, 1850; J. Paget, *The New Examen*, London, 1861, republished in *Paradoxes and Puzzles*, London, 1874; W. Hepworth Dixon, *William Penn*, etc., London, 1851, rewritten and issued as *History of William Penn, Founder of Pennsylvania*, London, 1872; S. M. Janney, *Life of William Penn*, 2d ed., Philadelphia, 1852. A new Life by John William Graham has just been published (1917), but too recently to be obtained in America.

History to the Founder of our State." Although a sincerely attached member of the Society of Friends, Thomas Kimber does not adopt the "peculiarities of dress and speech," and therefore Macaulay did not suspect him to be one; and, to show the authority for his allusions, took down from the shelf a volume, with a contemporary attack on Penn, which was quoted from a writer named in it. Thomas Kimber examined the book, and presently found in another part of it a statement, that the very writer just quoted was not always to be relied on for accuracy. Macaulay was nonplussed at this very unexpected check, and quickly changed the conversation, remarking: "Well, you know, if Penn hadn't been a Quaker, I shouldn't have said anything about these matters; but he was a Quaker, and I hate the Quakers." [1]

[Macaulay's defeat at Edinburgh in 1847 can hardly be so strongly ascribed to the influence of the Friends as William Tallack supposed. They were doubtless prominent in the opposition, but they were relatively few in number. There were also allied against him great interests, such as the liquor interests and the opponents of church establishment. In 1852 Macaulay, without solicitation on his part, was again a candidate, and was returned at the head of the poll.—EDITOR.]

GEORGE WITHY'S DREAM.

George Withy (1763-1837) was a prominent English Friend of Bristol, who visited America in 1821-1822, travelling extensively, and visiting the Friends generally. He was much appreciated. The following account is taken from a sketch of his life by William Tanner, which came out in *The Friend* (London) in 1861. The following memorandum, written by George Withy, bears date "2d of 10th month, 1836." He writes: "About the midle period of my life (to the best of my recollection) I dreamed that I was in bed, and that two men entered my chamber, bearing two stools, which they placed in the room, and then retired. They soon re-

[1] William Tallack, *Friendly Sketches in America*, London, 1861, pp. 109, 110.

turned, bringing a coffin with them which they placed on the stools, and again retired. The coffin having a breastplate of brass, I got out of bed to read the inscription, which was 'George Withy, Bristol, aged sixty years.' The recollection of this circumstance often seriously affected me, and more particularly when in America in 1822; for in the Seventh month of that year my sixtieth year commenced, and as I had then no expectation of leaving America for a year or two, I was very frequently beset with fear that I should die in a foreign land; and considering how afflicting such an event would be to my endeared wife and children, I was often led to seek the protection of Him, without whose notice a sparrow falleth not to the ground. One day, as I was more earnestly seeking best help than at some other times, I heard an answer to my prayers very distinctly in this wise, 'If thou art faithful to what I require of thee in this land, I will add to thy days fifteen years.' Centering in a living sense of the Lord's faithfulness, my mind settled in calmness, having no more needless anxiety on a subject I could not solve."

It is a remarkable circumstance that George Withy's life was prolonged exactly fifteen years from the time at which the relief which he thus describes was granted him. *The Friend* (London), 7 mo. 1st, 1861, N. S., Vol. 1, p. 169.

JOHN BRIGHT ON THE CRIMEAN WAR.

"Twenty-two years ago, in the year 1854, as you know, I differed from the Government of the day, and from what appeared to be the vast majority of the people, on the question of the war with Russia. I was overpowered, as you know. Numbers and ignorance and passion were combined against me; and I, of course, was outvoted, and declared to be unwise, and unpatriotic; and I know not the list of unpleasant adjectives that were used in discussing my course and my position at that time. I do not know why I differed from other people so much, but sometimes I have thought it happened from the education I had received in the religious sect with which I am connected. We have no creed which monarchs and statesmen and high-priests have written for

us. Our creeds, so far as we comprehend it, comes pure and direct from the New Testament. We have no 37th Article which declares that it is lawful for Christian men at the commandment of the civil magistrate to wear weapons or arms, and take part and serve in the wars; which means, of course, and was intended to mean, that it is lawful for Christian men to engage in any part of the world, in any cause, at the command of a Monarch, or Prime Minister, or a Parliament, or a Commander-in-Chief, in the slaughter of his fellowmen, whom he might never have seen before, from whom he had not received the smallest injury, and against whom he had no reason to feel the smallest touch of anger or resentment."

From a speech at Manchester in 1876. Taken from *The Friend* (London), 11 mo. 1, 1876, New Series, Vol. XVI, 292.

Note.—The paragraph referred to in the 37th Article of Religion in the English Prayer-Book, reads: "It is lawful for Christian men, at the commandment of the Magistrate, to wear weapons, and serve in the wars." The corresponding Article (37th) in the Book of Common Prayer of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, reads: "The Power of the Civil Magistrate extendeth to all men, as well Clergy as Laity, in all things temporal; but hath no authority in things purely spiritual. And we hold it to be the duty of all men who are professors of the Gospel, to pay respectful obedience to the Civil Authority, regularly and legitimately constituted."—Editor.

PENNSYLVANIA AS SEEN BY AN ENGLISH TRAVELLER IN 1765.

The City of Philadelphia is perhaps one of the wonders of the World, if you consider its Size, the Number of Inhabitants, the regularity of its Streets, their great breadth and length, their cutting one another all at Right Angles, their Spacious publick and private buildings, Quays and Docks, the Magnificence and diversity of places of Worship (for here all Religions who profess the Name of Christ, are tolerated equally) the plenty of provisions brought to Market, and the Industry of all its Inhabitants, one will not hesitate to Call it the first town in America, but one that bids fair to rival any in Europe. It is not an hundred years

since the first tree was cut where the city now stands, and at this time it consists of more than three thousand six hundred Houses.—It is daily encreasing, and I doubt not in time, will reach all the way, from River to River,—the great and foreseeing Founder of it, Mr. Penn having wisely laid out the Space so far, which is daily taking and filling. . . . The Quakers here bear the great Sway in Government, which is clogged and incumbered, and I cannot help wishing that this and every other Proprietary Government in America was re-annexed to the Crown, and Governed by Royal Governours, whose Salaries ought to be permanent, and independent on the fickle will, and fancy of those they are sent to Superintend; till this most desirable end shall take place—America will never cordially unite, or be induced to act warmly and effectually, either towards their own defence, or to such other purposes, as may equally tend to their own, and to the Honour and advantage of Great Britain. . . .

In 1765 John Penn was Governour, an Excellent young man but parties ran so high between the Quakers and Presbyterians to whom the other Sects United, as being all too weak, it made things quite disagreeable; to this the two Parties, for, and against a change of Government added Combustible matter—and occasioned many inconveniences, both to the Publick and Individuals, which a more Stable and permanent Form of Government would obviate. "Journal of Lord Adam Gordon," in "Travels in the American Colonies," edited by Newton D. Mereness. New York, Macmillan Co., 1916. Pp. 411-413.

ANTHONY BENEZET.

"Yes, honest Anthony Benezet is dead, and in my opinion this State has lost one of her most valuable citizens when he died. I believe no man ever died here who was more universally or more justly beloved; he was truly a *Friend* who embraced all mankind in the arms of his benevolence."

Samuel Hazard, in 1784. (Belknap Papers, II, 356. Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc., Ser. V, Vol. II.)

ANNUAL MEETING OF FRIENDS' HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The thirteenth annual meeting of Friends' Historical Society of Philadelphia was held in Arch Street Meeting-house on the evening of Second month 27, 1917.

About 125 members and their friends assembled at 6.30 o'clock in the tea-room and partook of a well-prepared supper, served at tastefully arranged tables.

Following the supper the annual reports of committees were presented.

Amelia M. Gummere, editor of the new edition of John Woolman's Journal, reported some new material had been found in York, England, where John Woolman died. Also the Boston Public Library has some manuscripts relating to the Indians, containing reference to John Woolman's visit to the Indians.

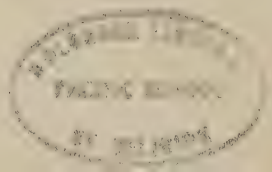
It is thought likely that it will be possible to have a publishing firm undertake the printing of this work for the Society, and it is hoped that it may be issued in about a year.

Report was made that the bronze tablet containing the words of the Prayer of William Penn for Philadelphia had been erected on the east side of the north archway of the City Hall. The design and position are satisfactory to the committee, who have been untiring in their efforts to have the tablet placed on a public building. [See frontispiece to this number.]

Albanus L. Smith, on behalf of the heirs of Margaret Longstreth Smith, presented a watch-box, formerly used as a protection for the city watchmen from exposure during cold and stormy weather. The gift was accepted by the Society, and it is hoped to have it erected on the grounds at Fourth and Arch Streets.

The general topic for the papers of the evening was "The Graveyard at Fourth and Arch Streets, and Brief Notices of Some Prominent People Buried There."

Papers were presented by Professor Allen C. Thomas, Lucy B. Roberts, Hannah T. Shipley, J. Henry Scattergood, William S. Yarnall, Lucy C. Shelmire and Amelia M. Gummere.



Albert Cook Myers, who has recently returned from England, spoke briefly about his work in collecting the complete writings of William Penn. He believes that as more information is found it will prove William Penn to have been not only a prominent Friend, but a public-spirited man and a world figure.

Catharine M. Shipley alluded briefly to a few prominent Friends, formerly members of the meeting at Fourth and Arch Streets, after which the meeting was adjourned.

MARY S. ALLEN, *Secretary.*
—From The Friend.

OFFICERS OF FRIENDS' HISTORICAL SOCIETY (1917-1918).

President—ARTHUR N. LEEDS

Vice-Presidents—ISAAC SHARPLESS
AMELIA M. GUMMERE

Secretary—MARY S. ALLEN

Treasurer—MARY S. ALLEN

Councillors Serving 1916-1917

HANNAH P. MORRIS
LUCY C. SHELMIRE
ALICE H. YARNALL
WALTER BRINTON
FRANCIS R. TAYLOR
D. ROBERT YARNALL

Councillors Serving 1917-1918

ELLEN W. LONGSTRETH
ELLIS Y. BROWN
ALBANUS L. SMITH
GEORGE BAILEY, JR.
EDWARD WOOLMAN
SAMUEL N. RHOADS

BOOKS OF INTEREST TO FRIENDS.

Elizabeth Fry the Angel of the Prisons. By Laura E. Richards, author of "Florence Nightingale," etc. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1916. 7½ x 5 in., pp. viii, 205. $1.25.

This is an interesting account of Elizabeth Fry by a sympathetic outsider. It has few claims to originality, being a compilation from A. J. C. Hare's "The Gurneys of Earlham," the "Life of Elizabeth Fry" by her daughters, and other well-known books. It is written in the lively style of the author, and is a pleasant addition to the Elizabeth Fry literature, though it adds no new facts. It will be read by many who would not be likely to read the larger volumes, and so will doubtless be productive of good.

It is to be much regretted that the illustrations are not only poorly executed, but in two instances are incorrect. That facing page 186 is not a portrait of Elizabeth Gurney, afterwards Elizabeth Fry, but of Elizabeth (Shepherd) Gurney, wife of Samuel Gurney, of Ham House (see "Gurneys of Earlham," Vol. 1, 186; Vol. 2, 296; also "List of Illustrations" in each volume). The silhouette on the cover is not Elizabeth Gurney, but *Hannah* Gurney (see "Gurneys of Earlham," Vol. 1, 106, 164). A personal note from the author states that the publishers are responsible for the illustrations, and that corrections will be made should another edition of the book be called for.

A Dreamer of Dreams, Being a New and Intimate Telling of the Love Story and Life Work of Will Penn the Quaker. By Oliver Huckel, etc. New York, T. Y. Crowell Company, Publishers [1916]. 7 x 5 in., pp. xxvii, 249. $1.25, net.

This book by a well-known Congregational minister, late of Baltimore, Maryland, is intended to be in the same class as the old favorites, "Diary of Lady Willoughby," and "Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell." Like the works of Hannah Mary Rathbone and Anne Manning, fact and fiction are so much mixed up and interwoven, that only those who are familiar with the facts are able to distinguish between them. In the "Dreamer of Dreams" the style is pleasant, and the incidents well chosen. The author is in sympathy with William Penn, and has evidently read much of the literature bearing upon his theme. He has also sought for legends and stories of the early days in Pennsylvania which would lighten up his supposed "Diary." It is, however, almost impossible to regard such a work seriously, for it is neither history, nor biography, nor fiction, but a little of fact and a good deal of fiction, with a transparently artificial atmosphere of antiquity.

Concerning Prayer, Its Nature, Its Difficulties and Its Value. By the author of "Pro Christo et Ecclesia," and others. Macmillan & Co., London, 1916. 8½ x 5½ in., pp. xiii, 504. $3.00.

The fact that one of the essays in this composite volume is by Rufus M. Jones, the well-known Friend, gives it a place in these columns. It is a striking comment on the current thought of to-day that this good-sized volume at a comparatively high cost should not only be published, but that a second issue should be called for within a month of publication. Another interesting feature is thus described in the "Introduction": "In this volume a lady, three laymen, two parish clergymen, two clerical dons—all Anglicans—a Wesleyan theological tutor, a Congregational minister, and an American professor belonging to the Society of Friends, put forward some thoughts which are the result of a sustained corporate effort to clear up their own ideas on this important matter." The volume is wholly non-controversial. Naturally the essay by Rufus Jones, "Prayer and the Mystic Vision," will appeal most to Friends, but there is very much that will be not only interesting, but helpful to the serious reader. These are the words of an Anglican Canon: "Moreover, whether a church be accustomed to a fixed Liturgy or to extemporary prayer led by the minister, it is impossible that the special needs of every individual can be met in the written or spoken prayer. . . . Hence intervals of silence in which individuals can think specially of their own or their friends' needs, or in which the whole body is invited simply to wait upon God, are a vital necessity.

"The explicit recognition of the value of silence is the great contribution to religion of the Society of Friends, and in an age of rush and tumble many feel strongly drawn to the infinite quietness and simplicity of the Quaker Meeting" (pp. 269, 270).

America's View of the Sequel. By Royal J. Davis, of the New York *Evening Post.* London, Headley Brothers, 1916. 7½ x 5 in., pp. 155. 2s.

This small volume by Royal J. Davis, an Earlham and Haverford graduate, and well known member of New York City Meeting, is a collection of the views of distinguished Americans as to what will be the political and economic conditions of the belligerent and neutral nations, particularly in their international relations, after the close of the present great conflict. The collector and annotator has done his work skilfully and impartially. The views expressed are very diverse and sometimes contradictory, but such a conspectus as this is very suggestive and should be provocative of thoughtful consideration. Naturally the appeal to history is often made, and in this connection the following sentence quoted from a financial article in the New York *Evening Post,* is pertinent: "It is the safest of all political and economic maxims, that no two apparently similar periods of history ever duplicate each other exactly in the sequel."

It is to be regretted that the book is not published in America as well as England.

The Quaker of the Future Time. By George A. Walton. *The William Penn Lectures.* Philadelphia, Walter H. Jenkins, Printer, 1916. 7½ x 5½ in., pp. 49. 50 cents.

This is the second "William Penn Lecture" given under the auspices of the Young Friends' Movement of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting (Race Street). At the lecturer's request "Eleanor Scott Sharples assisted him with the poem written for the occasion." In both the verses and in the lecture an ideal citizen is portrayed, ideal both towards God and towards man. "The Friend of the future, therefore, eager to be a 'part of God's great plan,' will neither neglect the development of his spiritual life, nor overwork it. . . . Amongst men there is the warm glow of sympathy and understanding, fresh, spontaneous; never mechanical nor indifferent. Towards God is the constant yearning for guidance, and inspiration, up to the very fullness of the stature of manhood that is in Christ" (p. 48).

It must be said that the lecture is somewhat lacking in warmth of feeling and spirituality.

The Ministry of Reconciliation, Christian Pacifism; Its Grounds and Implications. By F. W. Armstrong, Richard Roberts, H. W. Horwill, H. T. Hodgkin, and others. Edited by Hugh Martin. London, Headley Brothers [1916]. 7⅜ x 5 in., pp. 162. 2s.

This volume does not appear to be a "Fellowship of Reconciliation" publication, though some of the contributors are active members of that organization. It is "the work of men who believe that war is indefensible from the Christian standpoint." As one of the writers says, "The hammer of Thor cannot take the place of the sword of the spirit."

"The book is primarily intended for use in Study Circles and as a basis for discussion of the grounds and implications of the Christian pacifist position."

There is some difference of opinion as to minor points, but all the writers are agreed on the general position. Not the least able essay is that by our well-known Friend, Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin, on "The Function of the Church." This, he states, is (1): *The Church is in the world to reveal the Father;* (2) *The Church is in the world to announce the Kingdom of God;* (3) *The Church is in the world to express the Kingdom of God in concrete terms.* The book will well repay careful reading.

Life at the Old Home. . . . Some Account of Edward and Tacy Foulke, and Susan Foulke, with life at the old home. By Hannah Jones Bacon. [No place, no date.] 7½ x 5¼ in., pp. 47. Privately printed [1916].

A note in this little volume states that fifty copies were printed for distribution among his family by Francis L. Bacon, December 25, 1916.

The book written, late in life, by Hannah Jones Bacon, is a record of Quaker life on a farm at Penllyn, near Philadelphia, between 1831 and 1914. The remembrances relate chiefly to early years, and the glimpses of the country life at that time are very interesting. The narrative is simple but sprightly, and one can but wish it had been longer. Three reproductions of daguerreotypes, two silhouettes, and a view of the "old home" add to the interest of the book.

A Lover of Books, The Life and Literary Papers of Lucy Harrison. Written and arranged by Amy Greener, with portraits and illustrations. London, J. M. Dent & Sons; New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., 1916. 7¾ x 5½ in. 5s.

Lucy Harrison (1844-1915) was the daughter of Daniel and Anna (Botham) Harrison, both Friends, though the latter in after years joined the Church of England. Lucy Harrison was an unusual character, and the reader instinctively wishes for a longer record than the 94 pages which are given to the "Life." She attended lectures at Bedford College for two years, and had the privilege of being under such men as George Macdonald, S. R. Gardiner, and Richard Holt Hutton, afterwards so well known as the editor of the *Spectator* and as an essayist. Among the friends of her family were Dinah M. Craik, the author of *John Halifax,* Dora Greenwell, William De Morgan, Holman Hunt, Octavia Hill, and others.

When she was twenty-two, she was asked to give some temporary help in Bedford College School, and so, as she laughingly said, she "entered by a fluke" into her almost lifelong profession—that of a teacher. After nearly twenty years of teaching her health gave way, and she was compelled to take a rest. In 1890 Lucy Harrison took up teaching again by becoming headmistress at the Mount School at York. At this well known Friends' School for girls she remained for twelve years, and these years were "memorable in the history of the school." In 1902 she retired from office. Her influence was largely that of character, but she possessed the rare combination of artistic and literary tastes and equipment with business talent and attention to detail. Her later years were spent in a unique house she built near Bainbridge, Wensleydale, Yorkshire. The literary addresses and essays which form two-thirds of the volume are marked by keen literary appreciation and sound criticism. They are on "Jane Austen," "Charles Dickens," "Wordsworth's Teaching," "Tagore," "John Woolman," and others. Three admirable portraits and three views, together with reproductions of her sketches, add much to the interest.

St. Paul the Hero. By Rufus M. Jones, author of "The Inner Life," etc. Illustrated. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1917. 8 x 5 in., pp. 172.

This volume, primarily written for youth, is in the clear and attractive style of the author. It is a lively narrative of the growth and develop-

ment of the great Apostle. Known incidents in his life are skilfully made the foundation of imagined experiences. There is nothing which might not have taken place, and the author's accurate and extensive knowledge of Pauline literature has enabled him to avoid pitfalls which a less competent hand might have failed to see. It is always a debatable question how far it is expedient to mingle fact and fiction in writing of great characters; but, if it is to be done, this book is good example. The early part of the narrative is better suited to younger readers than the latter part. This was almost inevitable, and it would seem to have been better to begin on a higher plane which could have been adhered to all through. There are six helpful illustrations reproduced from engravings. The two maps are so much reduced as to be difficult of consultation. The mechanical execution of the volume is excellent.

Journal of Samuel Rowland Fisher. In the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, for April, 1917, there is published the first part of the "Journal of Samuel Rowland Fisher of Philadelphia, 1779-1781." This Friend was "great-grandson to the Quaker John Fisher, who with his wife Margaret, accompanied William Penn on his first voyage to America, in the ship *Welcome* [1682]." The part of the Diary published in this section relates almost exclusively to his trial and imprisonment for sending intelligence of "military importance" to the "enemy," the British, in a letter to his brother in New York, which letter was intercepted by the "patriots." The accused insisted on his innocence, would neither give nor receive any security, and remained in jail for months.

This journal throws much light on the experiences of Friends during the Revolution; in this case of a British sympathizer.

The remaining portion of the "Journal" will be looked for with interest.

NOTES AND QUERIES

AN INCIDENT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—The following incident in the life of Martha Steddom occurred in South Carolina during the American Revolution: "The depredations suffered at the hands of the marauding soldiers of both the Continental and British armies have already been referred to. It was their custom to enter houses and take therefrom whatever they saw that they desired. On one occasion they cut from Martha Steddom's loom the cloth that she was then weaving, and carried it away with them. She was the possessor of a number of stands of bees, and the attempt of a party of soldiers to rob the hives resulted disastrously. One of their number, having possessed himself of the family butcher knife, was using it in his attempts at honey getting. Compelled by the stings of the bees to desist, he retreated striking at them with the knife. By an unfortunate stroke he struck his own nose, almost severing it from his face. He then came into the house and desired Martha Steddom "to tie it on" for him. She took bandages, secured the wounded member in place and "tied it on" as best she could. The humor of the situation, however, quite overcame her; and when narrating the incident to one of her granddaughters many years afterwards, she would again laugh heartily, and said that she could not have checked herself, even if threatened with death. From "The Steddom Reunion of 1916." —W. R. KERSEY.

A SCARCELY KNOWN QUAKER POET.—In Volume XIII, pp. 239, 240, of the *Cambridge History of English Literature,* Professor Saintsbury gives an appreciative notice of Herbert Edwin Clarke (1852-1912). Herbert Clarke was a Friend, and in the *Annual Monitor* for 1913 will be found an interesting sketch of his life with a portrait. His poetry, though of a high order, never was popular, and his volumes, so far as known, were never republished or circulated to any extent in America. Saintsbury says of him, "His is the only poetry which has done justice to the strange and unique beauty of the fen-country, with its command—unequalled save at sea, and very different from that given

by the sea—of level horizon and unbroken sky."

FRIENDS IN RELIEF WORK IN FRANCE.—E. V. Lucas, in his "Cloud and Silver," a book of essays, 1916, in the essay, "The Marne After the Battle," has some interesting, sympathetic notes on the relief work of the Friends in France (pp. 27-36). One paragraph reads, "The Society of Friends have been and are busy not only in hut-building, but in all kinds of reconstitution; distributing seeds, chickens, rabbits, clothes, teaching the children, nursing, and so forth. For the *sinistrés,* as the burned-out populace are called, naturally often lose all, and they need every kind of help in beginning again. How such stalwart young fellows in their grey uniforms first struck the simple and still half-dazed peasantry of the Marne, I do not know; but the subtleties of English sects and pacifism could not have been an open book. Watching several of the Friends at work on a shed, a curé put to me the very natural question, 'Are all Englishmen carpenters?'"

ALLITERATIVE NAMES.—John Jay Smith, of Germantown, Philadelphia (1798-1881), in his "Recollections" (privately printed, Philadelphia, 1892), mentions (page 140) the following curious names as occurring among his customers: "Speakman and Say, Druggists;" "Dr. Dudley Diggs, Druggist, Dagsboro, Delaware."

ESTIMATE OF WHITTIER.—Dr. Augustus H. Strong, who was for forty years (1872-1912) president of Rochester Theological Seminary (Baptist), has published at eighty a volume, "American Poets and their Theology," in which he treats of the religious views and their presentation, of Bryant, Emerson, Whittier, Poe, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, and Walt Whitman. The view is that of a conservative theologian, or, as he himself puts it, "the standard . . . is that of . . . modified Calvinism, or the theology of the New Testament." Naturally in the works of the group he finds much to take exception to, though he finds much to praise. One can hardly help feeling that not infrequently the author reads into a poet's words meanings which the poet never thought of. On the whole, his judgment of Whittier is just and appreciative. He evidently feels closer to him in sympathy than to any of the others of the group. He rather naively remarks, "Whittier . . . was not so far away from Calvinism as he thought."

CENTER SQUARE WATER WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, 1801. — From a pamphlet, "Department of Public Works, Bureau of Water, City of Phila., 1909, Description of Filtration Works and Pumping Stations, also Brief History of the Water Supply," it appears (pp. 59-60) with reference to Benjamin Latrobe, an engineer of "superior talent and industry"—The accepted plan of B. H. Latrobe provided that the supply of water be taken from the Schuylkill River at Chestnut Street wharf, and the erection of a steam pumping plant at that place to raise the water to a basin at the same location. From this basin, the water was to flow by gravity through an underground conduit in Chestnut Street to Center Square, now the site of City Hall. Here his plan provided for another pumping station. The description of these pumping plants is in a report to the Water Committee by Frederick Graff, Chief Engineer and Supt. of the Water Department, dated Jan. 3, 1853, etc., etc. Page 61 has a sectional view of Center Square Water Works. The first steam pumping plant in the U. S. was completed in 1801. For further developments and sources of water supply, see said pamphlet.

GEORGE B. COCK.

ROBERT PROUD.—"Robert Proud has for me a pathetic interest. He was one of the first Americans to combine the functions of historian and schoolmaster. He was very poor and struggled hard against straitened circumstances, producing at the end a book [History of Pennsylvania] which satisfies many of the qualifications of the modern school of history. . . . Indeed, the State of Pennsylvania cannot be said to have shown great interest in the writing of its own history. Populous and wealthy as it is, it can be asserted that the book written by Robert Proud, a poor schoolmaster, who struggled hard against an indifferent public attitude, is the best in scholarship and appreciation of the task before the writer that has yet been produced." John Spencer Bassett, "Middle Group of American Historians," 1916, pages 16, 18.